

## The Railroad Bridge.

We regret to learn that the prospects of constructing a Railroad Bridge across the river near this city are not so favorable as we have been led to believe, and possibly have been altogether defeated. As we are not acquainted with the causes of this failure, we refrain from making any comments thereon. Be the fault where it may, and the reasons good or bad, we can tell the Companies interested in the project, that while delay in this matter is hurtful to them, the failure to build the bridge will be ruinous to the railroads. The time has now passed when passengers can be delayed to cross unnecessary ferries, and the competition is too great and routes and markets too abundant to pay heavy taxes for lighterage and drayage. We hope it is not too late to secure the advantages to be derived by the building of the bridge, and measures should be taken at once to place it under construction. The breaks in the connections at Richmond and Petersburg are being rapidly mended, and in order to secure the full benefit of this, we must unite the roads here. Both the State and City are largely interested in the railroads concentrating at this point, and we are fully persuaded that without the building of the proposed bridge, the stocks will never be remunerative property. The public have and feel a deep interest in this matter.

## Major Gee.

The formal announcement of the acquittal of Maj. Gee, of the charges preferred against him for cruelty to prisoners while in command of the late Salisbury prison, has been made. The Military Commission took occasion in their findings to refer to the old subject of cruelty to Federal prisoners, and connecting therewith strong censure of the Confederate government. It seems to us that truth and decency demand that officers of the government should have given character to statements that have the tendency to do injustice to the people of this section by such *ex parte* assertions and accusations. The Court-martial will attempt in vain to portend history in regard to this matter. The people of the whole civilized world know full well that the Federal government was solely responsible for the refusal to exchange prisoners during the time these censures refer to, and no better reason has ever been assigned than a desire that the large number of prisoners in our hands should remain to eat of our scanty supply of provisions, hoping thereby to starve us into submission.

Nor can this Commission, nor the execution of the unfortunate Wirz by another, refute the official figures that out of the 200,000 Confederate prisoners North, 26,436 died, while of the 260,000 Federal prisoners South, only 22,576 died. The horrors of Andersonville may be illustrated in Northern Pictorials for political effect, and the sufferings of Salisbury depicted by their penny-a-liners for pay, the fact is nevertheless, that with all the supplies that a large surplus population, open ports and a plentiful treasury enabled them to provide, and the terrible necessities under which we were struggling, still one Confederate prisoner died out of every eight in their hands, while but one Federal prisoner died out of every twelve in ours, according to their own reports. Nor Senators, nor Courts, civil or military, nor Pulpits, nor Historians, can hide the disgraceful and terrible truth. We may expire upon the felon's gallows; Gee may return home wasted in health and estate, and ex-President Davis may languish, in uncomplaining and heroic imprisonment; these outrages will only pander to blood-thirsty appetites, but will not deceive the world.

It is time that these things should be at an end. The South has done her part to secure the permanent reconciliation between the sections, at the cost of much feeling and some humiliation, and if corresponding good faith is displayed upon the part of the North, the wounds will yet be healed and many of the scars removed, but it cannot be done by officers of the Government heaping reflections upon us, at the cost of truth, or hiding the terrible faults of their own people by censuring ours.

## Indignities to the President.

The unbecoming disrespect, and the many insults which the President has met with in his progress through the State of Ohio, has the appearance of being premeditated, and evinces the despicable condition into which Radicalism and mean party spirit can reduce a people.

In his position of Chief Magistrate of the government, the President by virtue of that office, is entitled to at least a show of respect in his presence, if admiration for his course is wanting, but carried away by their hatred for him and his policy, the Radicals have rendered his progress, which has heretofore appeared like a triumphal march, extremely unpleasant. At Detroit, he was, again, the recipient of insulting allusions.

This is done because the Radicals see in this man a firm and immovable obstacle between them and their base desires. He has rendered their future easy, so long undisturbed, somewhat doubtful, and he is more liberal, more conscientious and more just in his views, which is the principal cause of their hatred, as the base can but despise those who are superior to them in principles.

## Why Stanton is Retained in the Cabinet.

The New York Herald professes to have solved the riddle, by establishing the following facts: William T. Smithson, a banker of Washington, who was thrown into prison during the war for being in correspondence with the enemy, by order of Secretary Stanton, has instituted proceedings against the latter for damages because of irregular and unlawful proceedings, laying his damages at \$30,000. The Cabinet discussed this matter, and the Attorney General was directed to defend Secretary Stanton in the case, the defense being principally based on the Act of Congress indemnifying certain officers of the Government for acts done in their official capacity for the suppression of the rebellion. The constitutionality of the law will, therefore, be tested in the coming trial. The Government considers this a very important case, and will put forth every effort in Mr. Stanton's defense; and it has been considered that that defense can be better conducted with Mr. Stanton in his official position than otherwise. Hence, his retention. The issue will be joined at the special term of the Court, commencing on the first Tuesday in September.

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## Federal Office-Holders in the South.

A Southern correspondent of the New York Times, in a recent letter to that paper, directed attention to the fact that many of the disturbers of Southern peace and the most unscrupulous assailants of the restoration policy of the Administration, are occupants of Federal offices, and in receipt of pay from the Government they abuse. This is true, not only of individuals employed under the Freedmen's Bureau, but of other officials, who derive their power for mischief from their connection with the Administration.

So far as the Southern people are concerned, they do not expect patronage; in fact, under the operation of the infamous test oath they are unable to do so. But they are nevertheless friends of the President, and it is hard for them to see a large portion of Government patronage in the South given to men who use both the means and the influence of their position to strengthen the Radicals at the expense of the Southern people and to the detriment of the country; so many reptiles warming themselves in the bosom of the Administration in order to return the kindness with the poisonedfang.

The restoration policy of the President has been more retarded by the falsehoods and mischief manufactured at the South, for the most part by officers of the Government than by any other means, and these wretches have supplied the food, in required quantities, to feed the ravenous appetite of the Northern masses, and if they were removed one of the main props of the Radicals would be broken. Already at the North the cleaning-out process has been commenced, and we sincerely trust it will be extended Southward, for it is much needed. Here is the great theatre to manufacture political capital to be worked up at the North in just such quantities and qualities as is necessary to control elections. Here perfect harmony between the Executive and the office-holders is a necessity. Let the agents of the Government in the South be true friends of the President, and well wishers of the country, and an influence will emanate from them that will strengthen the hands of the Executive and give support to conservatism at the North.

It is the duty of our people, therefore, to inquire into the sentiments of office-holders in the South, and report to the proper bureau at Washington such as are in sympathy with the Radicals. Many there must be who are in full accord with the President, and who are unwilling to sacrifice the country upon the altar of party, but many there are unable to secure lucrative appointments at home for want of merit and position, succeed here by substituting peculiar and "unmistakable loyalty" for these *shoddy* qualifications. Once secure in their official positions, their power for evil is great. Having almost a monopoly of Southern spoils, they exert much influence at the North by this very means.

Since the foundation of the Government, the Federal patronage has been an immense engine of political power, and self-preservation has required each succeeding Administration to use it for its own protection, and henceforth we hope to see it used to sustain the President and his policy, and to put down the radicals and their policy. We would suppose that proportionally a larger number of officials in the Southern Radicals than at the North. For the most part the men who had served with gallantry the United States, in the field, were anxious at the end of an honorable service, to return to their homes to receive from grateful friends the welcome always in store for the brave, while the camp-followers, who came only to prey upon the South, remained after the clouds of war had passed away, to pick the carcass. Amid the general poverty of our people in the test-oath refined loyalty of the day, these men were able to reap a rich harvest. It is time now that the President should place these in office, in every instance, who will aid him and not his enemies. He must no longer have a divided household. His own success is at stake—the life of the Republic may be involved.

## The Arrest of Gen. Mahone.

The disgraceful measures instituted against Gen. Mahone, who at present fills the position of President of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, and which finally led to his arrest and incarceration in a jail in New York, on the 1st of August last, have aroused the just indignation of his friends, and all who have followed him through his brilliant career.

It appears that for an infringement of a contract between the corporation which General Mahone represents and the New Bay Line Steamboat Company, by the latter, that suit was instituted against them, and in the course of the proceedings the steamer George Leary was attached, but was afterwards released on security.

In revenge for this, the Learys deposed that one Mahone or Mahone had unlawfully seized their steamer, and by virtue of this deposition, brought about Gen. Mahone's arrest. The General was in his hotel in the presence of his family and several ladies, and was carried to prison at an hour of the night, when efforts to procure his release on bail were unavailing. He was, however, released the next day, \$25,000 in funds having been laid down by the proprietors of the Old Bay Line as security.

The case will in a short time be investigated before the proper judicial tribunal. The friends of General Mahone, have just cause to be indignant at his arbitrary arrest, and his being thrust into prison for the malicious designs of persons, who violated their pledged faith, and feared the consequences attendant upon the infringement.

ment made by them upon a specified contract. Their mode of revenge is as contemptible and disgraceful as it is unjust, and partakes of the paltry spirit of ungenerous and degraded minds.

## The Future.

We do not belong to that class of dependent people, who delight in looking always upon the dark side of every picture. We much prefer to take a hopeful view of affairs, to push as far as possible from us, not only the ills of life, but the contemplation of them also. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," as it is true as it is full of philosophical wisdom. There is no need, as there is no wisdom, in borrowing from the morrow trouble to render the present hour unhappy. Notwithstanding this, however, we cannot at times prevent the entrance of gloomy forebodings and uncomfortable presages of impending trouble.

Our people, we fear, are laboring under a serious misapprehension. They have suffered so much, endured so much "in mind, body and estate," that they very naturally have concluded that vengeance has been satisfied, and that the future must therefore be pregnant with hope for them, or at the worst, that it cannot possibly be blacker or more bitter than the past. We say, we fear this may be a delusion, that there may be in store for us evils and degradations and horrors, that have scarcely been conceived of even in the track of Sherman's army.

The four of President Johnson, from Washington City to Chicago, has developed a state of feeling which, but for such positive testimony, we could scarcely conceive it possible to exist. But, to them, one short year ago, the whole Northern people were roughly and enthusiastically united in feeling, sentiment and expression. They thought and declared that the directing and overruling finger of Providence was plainly seen in the substitution of the iron hand of Andrew Johnson for that of the weak and kind though patriotic Lincoln—now on his way to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one of their most beloved idols—their great Douglas. Neither his sacred mission, nor his high office, nor the great men by whom he is surrounded and by whom he is supported, among them the illustrious Grant himself, can prevent constant and repeated insults. At Philadelphia the city authorities positively refused to receive him. At Cleveland he was grossly insulted. And even at Chicago, in the very land itself of Douglas, it was very doubtful whether he would be officially received.

This is indeed very significant. It undoubtedly shows a great change in the sentiments of the Northern people towards Mr. Johnson; that his enemies have attained a degree of malignity and bitterness unusual in the history of human passions, and very much fear it shows that the adherents of the President are a weak and disheartened minority. If they be not so, how does it happen that the crowd is allowed to interrupt him; in some cases almost to prevent his speaking—is allowed to insult him with such epithets as "traitor" and "the like"? If this be true and the Conservative men of the North are a minority, if the next Congress meets, with the same Radical strength, will and purpose, what shall we expect from the future? The Ex-Provisional Governor of this State has declared, we believe, that in his opinion, in less than six months North Carolina will again be under Provisional rule. The developments of the Radical purpose, made by the Mulatto Convention recently in session at Philadelphia, if indeed any were needed, are sufficient to show us that the most complete subjugation and utter destruction, that human ingenuity can devise, will inevitably be our portion, unless the coming elections result in favor of the Administration. All pardons will be ignored—property will be confiscated, and victim after victim will be slaughtered. In a word Judge Underwood will be permitted to roam at large with full power to pack juries,—to hang and destroy.

We think we do not exaggerate the evils consequent upon Radical success. It is a terrible picture. We pray to God it may never become a reality to us.

## Death of Mr. H. B. Hardy.

We regret to learn, by a telegram received here by his family yesterday, that H. B. Hardy, Esq., Attorney at Law, died at Jackson, Northampton county, on the 6th instant.

Mr. Hardy has resided in this city for several months past, and had entered upon the practice of his profession in our midst. He was a gentleman of no ordinary ability, and occupied an enviable position among the members of the bar.

The cause of his death is not stated in the telegram, nor the duration of his illness.

He left here a few weeks since, to attend the Courts of Northampton county, but by the will of Providence he will never return. The news of his death is received with unfeigned sorrow by his friends in this place, who, since his residence among us, by his unimpaired worth and merit, had won their highest esteem.

## The Philanthropic Society.

The Philanthropic Society of our State University wish to collect information relative to their alumni and members who participated in the late war. We invite attention to their Card in another column and trust it will find a prompt compliance with those able to assist them.

As the alumni of this time-honored Society are scattered throughout the entire South, and her sons met death in every battle that has rendered the soil of our country historic, we hope our Southern exchanges will give publicity to the Card to be found elsewhere.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—We learn that an investigation of a case of highway robbery was had before Justice Taylor, on Wednesday last. We were not present at the investigation, but the facts of the case, as we have since learned them, are as follows:

About two months and a half ago, a freedman residing on the Sound, while on his way to his home from the city, was attacked by two other freedmen, near Camp Whiting, who evidently belonged to a gang, with their rendezvous near the scene of the transaction, and one of them presenting a pistol to his head demanded the delivery of his money and other possessions. The freedman complied with the demand, and delivered to his assailants \$15—currency, and the articles he had purchased while in the city. He was then allowed to proceed on his way, but was fired at and had a portion of his coat shot away.

Search was afterwards made for the highway-men, but all attempts to discover them were fruitless, until a few days since, when one of the party was arrested, and an examination entered into. This negro gave his name as Augustine Williams, and was recognized as one of the highwaymen by the victim of their assault.

His identity being clearly established, he was committed to jail, to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

Camp Whiting seems to be the rendezvous of an organized band of negro desperadoes, who have for some time past committed their depredations upon the inhabitants of this vicinity. It is full time that their rendezvous should be broken up in order to secure harmless and inoffensive persons from their attacks in future.

## The Mulatto Convention.

As might have been expected, the Mulatto Convention have split on the negro suffrage question, for among men of this class, each filled with his own individual theory, great diversity of opinion prevails.

We are not at all surprised that the members from the South should favor universal suffrage, for only through the votes of the negro do they ever expect to obtain or hold office. They have made the black race the victims of their selfish and sordid views. They know the feeling of contempt which they, themselves, and their course have excited in the minds of all true and honorable men of the South, and intend upon their last and thirst for personal aggrandizement, they have declared the negro entitled to suffrage in order that by this means they may obtain the end in view.

We are pleased to see that many of the delegates from the border States had some little sense and delicacy left to them after companionship with such men as Brownlow, Hamilton, Rev. Hope Bain and Parson Sinclair, and withdrew from the Convention.

Although left almost wholly in the hands of the friends of negro suffrage after the withdrawal of the delegates from the Border States, the Convention took no steps towards adopting the minority report favoring the granting of the elective franchise to the blacks, and after some unimportant proceedings, adjourned sine die.

If the world were searched throughout, no maner nor degraded men, who have aspired to a political career, could be found, than the majority of those who comprised that body known as the Mulatto Convention.

## The Daily Index.

We have received the second number of the *Index*, a daily paper published at Raleigh, N. C., by Jas. H. Moore and L. N. Keith, and edited by Mr. Jas. H. Moore.

The *Index* is at present but a small sheet, but will not doubt be enlarged in time. It is neatly printed, and contains quite a number of advertisements. It has the appearance of being gotten up with care, and promises fair to become quite an addition to the press of the State.

**TOBACCO.**—Governor J. C. Wood held an important yesterday, over the body of a small white boy, about 11 years old, named John Peterson, who was drowned a few days since. From the evidence before the jury, it was shown that he fell overboard from a small boat in the stream, while endeavoring to regain the one which had fallen out of his hands. The jury rendered a verdict, that "the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning."—*Daily Journal*, 5th.

**WINE LEAVE US.**—We regret to learn that Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., intend suspending business operations in this city, on or before the first of October next. Their houses established here, was devoted a few days since, to the culture of the vine and the manufacture of wine, and the vineyard, who will hear with much regret this action on their part. These gentlemen have dealt largely in hardware, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and have furnished the farmers with these articles at reasonable rates, and they have testified immense ways than one, that they have the agricultural interest of the State at heart.

We learn that they will concede this branch of their home with the one at Newbern, and will hereafter carry on business at that place.

**MR. CORANUS.** the representative of the firm in this city, has won the esteem of the merchants and citizens by his gentlemanly politeness, and has assisted in furthering the progress of trade by the enterprise, industry and business qualifications he has manifested.

We will take leave of him with much regret.

**THE EXTORTION OF STOCKS.**—Sheriff Bunting, who, doubtless, anticipates a plenty of business at the coming term of the County Court, has caused the erection of new stocks and a pillory, in the Court House yard. Since the re-establishment of civil authority, no old tree just outside of the Court House, has been used as a whipping post, and many white and sable offenders have been strung upon its venerable limbs and received the penalty of their misdeeds. The progressiveness of the age, however, was the advent of so modernized a mode, and the new stocks have been erected both as a convenience and to suit the opinion of the world.

**A HUSBAND'S PRIDE.**—We were shown, yesterday, the silver cup, ordered by Messrs. Northrop & Cummings, to be presented to Mr. E. J. Moody of Marion C. H., S. C., the planter who came so very near being the successful competitor for the prize offered for the best taste of new cotton, by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co. The exertions which Mr. Moody made were certainly deserving of success, and were in fact so highly considered by Messrs. Northrop & Cummings, that they determined to order a cup somewhat similar, or Mr. Moody, at their own expense. The cup is even richer and more handsome than the one first awarded. It is of thick silver, and is beautifully engraved. It is also thickly lined with gold, and is so highly finished as to merit the admiration of all who have beheld it.

**ASSAULT.**—We learn that an assault was made upon a colored person, Rev. Joe Williams, by Mary Jane Quince and Daymon Greenwood, colored, on the night of the 7th inst., in the neighborhood of Fourth and Church streets. The victim of the assault presented himself to us and exhibited several wounds on the head, which, although not serious in their nature, evinced the determination of the assaulting party to inflict some personal injury. The attack upon the person by these members of his flock was the result, as we are informed, of petty malice.

A warrant would have been procured for the apprehension of the parties were it not for the fact that the person assaulted yesterday morning for New York, on the Steamship C. W. Lord.

## Daily Journal, 5th.

**THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.**—The places of business of our several Jewish inhabitants will be closed to-morrow, that day being the commencement of the Jewish New Year, and served as a religious holiday. We have mentioned the fact in explanation of the cause of closing their places of business, which will of course cause some remark and enquiry into the reasons for this cause, as the Jews comprise quite a large portion of the business community.

*Daily Journal, of last Sunday.*

## Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.

No. 2.

**MESSRS. EDITORS.**—As a still wine, in distinction to sparkling or Champagne wines, the Scuppernon, when properly made, will deservedly hold a high rank. I have read of its being taken for genuine Tokay, and intelligent gentlemen, who have used it, assure me it bears no little resemblance to that celebrated wine. I cannot but think this no fanciful flavor, for a number of persons, and quite unprejudiced in their opinion, have, within the last few years, assured me they found in it a remarkable similarity to the most highly esteemed Hungarian wines, among which the Tokay is reckoned to be the first. In perfect agreement with this opinion, I find an article in the United States Patent Office Report (Agricultural), of 1859, pp. 43 and 50. This Report is, of course, the testimony of an important witness (Dr. Charles T. Jackson), a well-known and able chemist of Boston. On page 43 of that Report he writes thus: "The celebrated Scuppernon wine will not keep without the addition of spirit or sugar, since the grape-juice will not produce more than four and nine-tenths per cent of alcohol. The rich flavor of this grape renders it particularly valuable, the wine having the flavor and bouquet of the celebrated Tokay wine of Hungary. This grape, however, cannot be cultivated in the open air of North of Virginia, and is a native of North Carolina. It is desirable that this grape should be established in that State, expressly for the cultivation of this grape, which will make a wine that will be much eagerly sought as the best of American 'cider' wines." On page 50 of the same Report he continues: "These grapes (the Scuppernon), are more remarkable for the high flavor of the wines they make than for the saccharine matter they contain. It has always been necessary to add a portion of brandy, or some other spirit, to keep it from souring; nevertheless, the Scuppernon wine is well adapted for medicinal purposes in the United States. The grapes have a very thick, leathery skin, which is of a green color, with a few rusty specks on the surface of them. The pulp is soft and juicy, and the skins give a peculiar aroma to the wine, which is similar to the Tokay of Hungary. Sometimes I have observed a peculiar bitter taste in the wine, due to the crushed seeds of the grape, and not unfrequently the flavor and odor of whiskey indicated the introduction of that liquor into the wine. With proper attention and care, Scuppernon will make a wine so pure as to excel all other wines made on this continent, and I would earnestly advise those interested to attend to the cultivation of this grape, in regions where the vine will grow, and make use of more skill in the manufacture of the wine. The grape will grow and ripen its fruit any where South of Washington, but has thus far proved most profitable in the soil of North Carolina, especially near Halifax." Near Halifax may be a very favorable region for the production of Scuppernon grapes; but the same can be said with equal propriety, of all the Eastern shore of our State. At the conclusion of his analysis, Dr. Jackson observes: "Thus far the vineyards are wholly domestic institutions in North Carolina; but I think the cultivation of this grape will amply repay any one who will devote his entire energies to planting vineyards of these vines, and manufacturing the wine on a large scale." Thus far I have but one fault to find with all Dr. Jackson says on the subject of our Scuppernon. He pronounces the grapes deficient in saccharine quality. All I can answer is, that I wish Dr. J. could make it convenient to come South during the present grape season, and eat some of the fruit, fully matured and wilted on the vine, and then report to us whether the Scuppernon is a sweet grape or not. I cannot but think the samples of fruit he had under examination were not such as we usually call fully matured—that is, left on the vine until they begin to wilt, and become soft and delicate to the touch. In that condition, I know of no grape which fairly equals much less surpasses, it in sweetness. But as to the rest, Dr. Jackson's remarks are just and correct, even as to the point that wine cannot well be made from the juice of the Scuppernon without sugar or spirit.

And he does justice to us as the wine-growers. Therefore, let not the wine-grower of Ohio, or Kentucky, Missouri, or any other region of the United States, imagine that he can produce the equal of the Scuppernon, either as a still or a sparkling wine.

When I come to treat of the manufacture of wine, I shall take notice of a monstrous abuse of the juice of this grape, by the addition of apple brandy or whiskey, to secure it from excessive fermentation. My next, I will take notice of some other varieties of grapes of this same species, and meantime subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BUTNER.

## The Mulatto Convention.

The following extracts from the correspondence of the *National Intelligencer*, give the facts in brief about the Mulatto Convention now assembled in Philadelphia. Seven delegates from North Carolina, but we have thus far been able only to gather the names of four, to wit: H. K. Turnish, who is a member of the Committee on Credentials, D. D. Goodloe, on the Committee on Organization, G. O. Glavis and Hope Bain.

In every sense of the word, the so-called Convention of Southern Loyalists to be held here to-day has been, as many of them feel, an immense burlesque. The Southern Loyalists were as the grain of seed in the bush of chaff. It was emphatically a Philadelphia demonstration—nothing more. There were flags and bands of music, and the Philadelphia fire-boys, to a limited extent; the Philadelphia Radical clubs in their fullest extent, comprising, for the most part, boys of tendage, and the Philadelphia Union League, composed of converts who have made fortune out of the necessities of the Government, and are anxious for a continuance of the war as their only hope to augment the fortunes already realized. The Southern part of the affair was a most lamentable failure. There were delegates from Maryland, composed of ex-officio holders and their adherents. From Missouri, including the Radical Revolutionary leaders of that State, and from Tennessee, wearing Tennessee badges, but with the exception of poor old Brownlow, no one in the delegation would have been recognized as a Tennesseean by any one who left that State six months ago. It was a motley crowd of odds and ends. It was to-day simply a popular parade of the citizens of Philadelphia and the surrounding country—nothing more. It is, in fact, a grand failure.

Old citizens of Philadelphia say that the parade was not worthy of the city. It was meagre in numbers, and utterly devoid of enthusiasm. Those who participated in it for the most part seemed to be performing a distasteful duty. They marched along the streets as they would have marched upon any occasion where a portion of the people were called upon to make a public demonstration. Notwithstanding that Philadelphia is supposed to be the most intense Radical city on the continent, the grand parade excited no enthusiasm whatever.

Along the whole line of the march of the procession a single line of observers occupied the curbstones, but the sidewalks were left free. There was no crowd, no continuous cheering, no animation, no anything to show that the great popular heart had been stirred.

From Independence Hall to the Union League building, and thence to the National Hall on Market street, where the Southern "Loyalists" were to convene, there was not even a crowd upon the sidewalks. The people soon perceived that it was only a procession of their own clubs and associations that might be called a parade. Out of the numerous fire companies in existence here, only nine were in the procession, and these, although not full, made up the chief part of the show. The Southern Loyalists consisted of so small a portion of the column that any one could easily could not have told where they came in. They were completely swamped and overshadowed in the extraordinary proportions of the local civil demonstration.

There were only three points of interest in the whole procession. These were, the appearance of Brownlow, Butler and Fred. Douglass.

Governor Brownlow was seated in an open carriage, with Colonel William B. Stokes, of Tennessee, and now and then, as he was pointed out, was greeted with bareheaded cheers. General Butler marched bareheaded, on foot, with the Massachusetts delegation. He might have been unnoticed, except that Barnum walked a short distance in front, and announced, from time to time, that General Ben Butler was just behind. This kept the General's shaking hands with the crowd. Just after him came the New Yorkers, and here was the real interest of the procession. This delegation was actually headed by Fred Douglass, sandwiched between Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York Independent, and Senator Ira Harris, of New York. They were followed by Dr. Garnett (colored) and Downing, a New England man—genuine specimens of the genus African. As this part of the procession passed along it was cheered most lustily by negroes, 2n.

and whites. In fact, it was the only portion of the "circus" that elicited grand applause.

Poor Tilton held on nervously to the arm of Fred. Douglass, as if he had lost every other friend on earth, while Senator Harris sought every opportunity to let go his embrace, as if he would like to have been found in any other company. Fred. Douglass looked and acted like a fish out of water. He was evidently embarrassed by the sudden prominence he had assumed. But the faces of his African supporters were covered with the broad grin peculiar to the race, evidencing that they hugely enjoyed the exhibition and the cheers given to their great compeer.

First, Southern men who have resided from six to eighteen months in the South, principally agents or employees of the Freedmen's Bureau, or ex-officers who had used their commissions, with a view to make rapid fortunes. Second, Southern men to the number of not more than four or five, like Brownlow, no consequence, and Safford of Alabama, who have been away Union men, but have become fanatical on the subject of Congressional interference. Third, the Northern Senators and members of Congress who belong to the Congressional disunion faction, and have inaugurated this convention to give them some sort of support. And lastly, Northern men like General Joshua T. Owens and General Hiram Walbridge, who were first-rate, active, earnest, blatant Johnson men while they were applicants for fat offices in the gift of the government, but who, when economic Congress came, they deserted, and have since supporters since they discovered that they could not realize their wishes in that respect.

A report is in circulation to-night that the resolutions agreed upon by the Southern men, so far from being in favor of negro suffrage, are even less so than those of the National Union, which they have held three weeks ago. This has given umbrage to the Northern conference delegates. There is a promise of a split to-morrow. The Border State men will be required to swallow negro suffrage or to retire from the Convention. It is not at all probable, for the Northern men do not believe that there is anything to be gained in the Congressional elections by conceding to them.

## A Card.

The undersigned some time ago relinquished all hope of being able to resume the publication of the Fayetteville Observer. The mail facilities throughout the South, and especially in our part of the State, are so greatly curtailed, and the text of our former correspondence, and the acceptance of the office of Postmaster, that we could not hope for such a circulation as would justify the heavy expense of re-building and furnishing a Printing office. Seeing nothing that we can engage in at home that promises even a support, much less a repair of our shattered fortunes, we have sacrificed in the Southern cause, we have alternative but to remove from the State, and have concluded that the only field which promises success is New York. We have consequently opened in that city a Wholesale Book and Stationery House, in which we hope to secure the business of our many friends and acquaintances among the Merchants and Booksellers of the Southern States, and also gradually to engage in the publication of Southern books. We have taken a Store at No. 14 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where we will be happy to see our friends who may visit New York, and hear from those who may not go there but may need something in our line of business.

Many subscribers to the Observer had paid in advance at the time Gen. Sherman burned our establishment. These we have been anxious to compensate by re-issuing the paper; but that being impossible at present, we can only hope that we may be able at some future time to reimburse them in full. At the present time we can do so to refund to all who may apply, either personally or by letter, the value of the amounts advanced, according to the scale adopted by the General Assembly (by which scale we have settled such accounts as we have been paid for). A list of all balances, in Confederate currency, left at our Bookstore in Fayetteville, N. C., where every applicant will be paid in U. S. currency according to the Legislative scale. The amounts will be small, but the value of what we received in return was smaller still.

There are many thousands of dollars due us which may be settled at the Bookstore in Fayetteville. Quite a number of our brethren of the Press have kindly continued to favor us with their papers. We return them our cordial acknowledgments, and most heartily wish them, and the Southern Press generally, that high degree of respect and remuneration which patriotic and assiduous laborers always merit but do not always receive. We take leave of them and our thousands of readers, and friends with deep regret. Nothing but necessity could have moved us to such a step. And whatever of good or ill fortune may betide us, we can never cease to love the South, and especially by our own State and town, and those with whom we have been for so many years associated, and from whom we have received so many evidences of regard.

E. J. HALE &amp; SON.

New York, August 24, 1866.  
Our former exchanges will greatly oblige us by copying the above, and thus assist us to reach subscribers to the Observer.

## Jefferson Davis.

(From the Southern Christianian.)

Mr. Editor: Please allow me a brief space in that convenient corner of your valued journal which is kindly appropriated to "correspondents," for whose "views the Editor is, very properly," not to be considered responsible.

My object is to crave an interest in the prayers of all Christians for that great and good man, Jefferson Davis, now suffering under a protracted and painful imprisonment. I have often wondered that no proposition was made for united, earnest supplication on his behalf by the Church of which he is a member, though I cannot doubt that prayer is wont to be offered for him daily by many warm and pious hearts. But who I desire especially to urge is, a more general and fervent and constant supplication for his relief by Christians of the South. This might surely be made, if not publicly where all might not desire to unite in the prayer, at least by all pious hearts, and from every family altar, where time sympathy and religious fervor are felt for him. I make no suggestion as to the form of such petitions. That must be dictated by the feelings and judgment of those who offer them. The great end is, that fervent prayer, by the entire South, and as I believe, by a large and respectable portion of the North, for the relief of Jefferson Davis, and restoration to his former position. Let us pray for this, in a right spirit and with due submission to the will of God.

FAITH.

P. S. Will such Editors as are favorable to the above please insert it in their papers?

A synopsis of President Johnson's speech at Delmonico's, in New York, of 478 words, was telegraphed to Reuter's European Press Association, on Thursday, by the Atlantic cable, at an expense of \$5,019 in gold.

Amos, the millionaire, just dead is 58.